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[Inclosure.]

*Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended August 17, 1901.—Port of Santiago de Cuba.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.								Inspected and passed.				
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.								
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Baskets.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Aug. 15	Steamship Julia to Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 17	Steamship Santiago to New York..	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	11	34	39
	Total.....	1	2	4	1	1	15	18	5	1	2	11	34	39

## ENGLAND.

*Report from Liverpool.*LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *August 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the usual report for the week ended August 10, 1901. During the week I inspected 305 passengers for Canadian ports. I advised the rejection of 2 persons.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague in various countries.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 23, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

*Plague.*

TURKEY.—According to an official bulletin dated August 1, 12 fresh plague cases and 2 deaths have occurred in Constantinople since June 23.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—During the week ended July 19, 1,947 plague cases with 1,370 deaths were officially recorded in the Bombay Presidency—that is to say, 490 more cases and 268 more deaths than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay there occurred, during the week ended July 20, 145 new plague cases with 113 deaths. Furthermore 196 deaths were designated as suspected plague. The total number of deaths in the town amounted to 765.

SIAM.—According to a communication dated July 23, the plague has broken out at Tongkah, South of Victoria Point.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week ended July 20, 3 new plague cases were recorded in the whole colony. In the contact camps on July 20, 114 persons remained under observation.

MAURITIUS.—During the period from June 7 to July 11, 6 plague cases occurred on the island with 5 deaths.

*Plague and cholera.*

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the period from July 7 to July 13, 15 persons died of cholera. There were 17 cases of plague with 16 deaths.

Respectfully,

FRANK D. MASON,  
*United States Consul-General.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Quarantine measures of various countries against plague.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 27, 1901.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin :

*Italy.*—By order of the marine sanitary police of August 9, the ports of the Bosphorus have been declared to be infected.

*Norway.*—By a royal decree of August 12, Constantinople has been declared to be infected and the quarantine instructions of the law of July 12, 1848, and the decree of October 13, 1900 (Publications of 1900, p. 1116), come into force as regards shipments from that place.

*Roumania.*—A decree of August 5 cancels the instruction of a six days' quarantine for shipments from Mytilene, from the Black Sea coast of European and Asiatic Turkey, from the coast of the Sea of Marmora and the Mediterranean as far as Syria, and of the Turkish Islands of the Archipelago (page 757); also the prohibition of the import of goods from the above-named ports, on condition that the vessels arriving have not touched at an infected port and have passed through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus under quarantine, as stated on July 13 (page 708).

*Turkey.*—The international sanitary council of Constantinople has issued, at its meeting of August 1, the following instructions :

Ships leaving Constantinople for some other Turkish port are subject to a medical examination of the clothes, baggage, dirty linen of passengers and crew to a disinfection in a hospital. These measures must be executed within a period not exceeding twenty-four hours. Ships bound for the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles go to the marine-hospital station in Touzla, and those whose destination is the Mediterranean to the station at Clazomenæ. Ships bound for the Black Sea and to ports between Vassilikos on the European and Sinope on the Asiatic side have to go to Kawak, and those for the other Turkish ports of the Black Sea to Sinope. Ships bound for foreign ports can voluntarily undergo the medical examination and disinfection before leaving Constantinople. Travelers leaving Constantinople by rail for the inland parts of Turkey are subject to the same measures in Tschataldja and Touzla, respectively.

*Servia.*—According to a ministerial decree of August 7, the traffic on the Servian-Turkish frontier is reopened at Ristowatz. Travelers coming from Turkey are therefore permitted, from August 9, to cross the frontier at Ristowatz with their baggage, if it can be clearly proved that they do not come from Constantinople direct or from its immediate vicinity, and after the baggage has been subjected to a Glykoform disinfection. Passports duly viséed serve as proof of travelers and their baggage not coming directly from Constantinople and its immediate neighborhood. For other cases the following instructions have been issued: Travelers with baggage arriving from Constantinople who can show that before their arrival at the Servian frontier they have spent at